The Morgans Make Millions in Profits But Do Not Pay Income Taxes; at the Same Time Unemployment Relief Is Cut; Demand Heavy Taxes on Big Incomes and Capital Levy on the Morgans, for an Unemployment Insurance Fund

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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

See on Page 3 Workers Correspondence and Special Articles on Transportation Workers

THE WEATHER—Today, probably showers; light westerly winds.

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Wall St. Gets Gov't Subsidies; Demand These Funds for Unemployment Insurance

THE Roosevelt government continues its bitter and unflinching opposition to Federal Unemployment Insurance to be paid for by the Government and the employers.

There is no money, says Roosevelt. The starving must be helped by private charity. The problem of the unemployed is a local, not a national problem, he insists.

But is it true that there is no money for immediate relief and unemployment insurance?

Almost every day the government is granting enormous gifts, subsidies and "loans" to the richest and most powerful sections of the capitalist class, the Wall Street bankers.

Roosevelt's Railroad Bill, for which he has put up so vigorous a fight, cancels the $300,000,000 debt which the railroads of the U. S. owe to the Government under the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920. The Government has collected $10,000,000 of this debt. In the next few days, when Roosevelt signs the Railroad Coordinator Bill, not only will the three hundred million dollar debt be cancelled, but the Government will actually turn back the ten millions which it now has in its treasury vaults!

* * *

Examination discloses that it is the Morgan railroads who will benefit most by this act of Roosevelt. Three large railroads, the Chesapeake-Ohio and two other railroads controlled by the U. S. Steel Corporation, which in turn is controlled by the Morgans, will benefit by more than $100,000,000 when Roosevelt signs the Railroad Coordinator Bill in the next few days.

The Missouri-Pacific Railroad, which has just gone bankrupt and which is controlled by the Morgans through the Alleghany Corporation, received over $23,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It was the Morgans who collected most of this money as interest payments and payments on loans. This money was collected from the broad toiling masses in taxes.

Congress has just granted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the authority to loan $50,000,000 more of the people's money to large insurance companies.

Already the Travelers Insurance Company, one of the biggest in the world, and reported to be under the control of J. P. Morgan & Co., is making preparations to get its fingers into this rich pie.

The Roosevelt Government has just taken another $50,000,000 and turned it over as a "loan" to the bloody counter-revolutionary Nanking Government of China.

The Roosevelt Government has passed appropriations of over $600,000,000 for enormous military and naval construction in the coming year.

* * *

It would seem then that the Roosevelt government could easily find hundreds of millions of dollars for relief and unemployment insurance if it stopped this steady flow of money from the government into the coffers of the Wall Street magnates.

Before the demands of the starving workers, the Roosevelt government is like flint. To the rich bankers and capitalists Roosevelt pours out millions with boundless generosity.

These enormous government bounties, for which the working masses must pay in intolerable tax burdens, must be immediately stopped.

The ten million dollars which Roosevelt intends to return to the railroads within the next week must be turned over for immediate relief.

The $50,000,000 subsidy to the insurance companies must be revoked and the money turned over for relief.

The $600,000,000 which the government proposes to spend for cannon, bombing planes, poison gas and battleships must be taken from the government military machine and turned over to feed the starving workers and their families.

The Roosevelt government must be forced to divert the colossal sums which it is directing into the already swollen moneybags of Wall Street to an Unemployment Insurance fund, to be administered by the workers themselves!

How They Use the Industrial "Recovery Bill"

Every strike-breaking labor official, every agent of the employers in the ranks of the workers, uses the demagogic arguments brought forth by the leadership of the American Federation of Labor in Roosevelt's "industrial recovery bill". One of the veteran leaders of the Socialist Party, many times a candidate for office and long a part of the right-wing trade union bureaucracy, Joseph D. Cannon, is now trying to paralyze attempts of the Doll and Toy Workers to resist the slave conditions under which they work.

In a circular letter signed by Cannon, as manager, and Sam Parulla, president of the Doll and Toy Workers' Union No. 18230, workers are urged to have faith in the "national industrial recovery act". The circular says of this strike-breaking and union wrecking act:

"It is devised to put the unemployed back to work, shorten the hours of labor and increase the pay."

Such is the poison propaganda put before the doll and toy workers at a time when the new season is approaching for such work. It is designed to throw these workers off their guard so that they will be unprepared and helpless before the onslaughts of the bosses. This is especially necessary at this time because the employers have not forgotten the strike struggles of last season, notably the strike of the Trenton Doll Workers, led by the T. U. U. L., and fear a revival and extension of the fight against starvation wages and long hours throughout the industry.

* * *

This sort of treachery must be a warning to the toy and doll workers to be on their guard and to immediately proceed to set up democratically elected committees in every shop, uniting organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed, to compel the bosses to pay living wages and to enforce shorter hours of toil.

As opposed to the united front of the employers, the government and the labor fakers (Republican, Democratic and Socialist) against the workers, there should be set up machinery in every industry that can attain united action of the workers to smash the industrial slave bill, which legalizes and carries on in a more vicious form the capitalist offensive that has raged for more than four years.

GUSEV, OLD BOLSHEVIK LEADER, DIES

Active in Comintern, Took Interest in Work of American Party

(From the Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, June 11.—S. Gusev, one of the oldest Bolsheviks, is dead at the age of 50.

During recent years Gusev devoted all his energies to work in the Comintern, manifesting particular interest in the work of the Communist Party of the United States.

Back in 1896, Gusev joined the St. Petersburg Union of Struggle for the Liberation of the Working Class. In 1902, he organized the mass strike of the workers in Rostov-on-Don.

Following the split between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks in London in 1903, Gussev became one of the organizers and a member of the Executive of the Bolshevik wing.

During the period of the October Revolution, Gussev conducted the political work in the Red Army. For many years he was a leading member of the Revolutionary Military Council. He was irreconcilable towards the Trotskyists and their fight against the Soviet Union and the forld revolution.

Gusev was a thoroughly educated, active revolutionary. "Gussev's death," says "Pravda," "is a great loss to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the whole international movement."

* * *

The last issue of the "Communist International," No. 8, has an article by Gusev on "The Task of the C. P. U. S. A. in the Struggle for Social Insurance," in which he subjects the Party's work in this field to valuable and trenchant criticism.

Gusev writes: "The main demands, capable of uniting the colossal masses of American workers, were the seven-hour day and all kinds of social insurance at the expense of the capitalists and the government.

"The widest and most tireless agitation for these demands must become the chief task of the Party for a whole period, which must simultaneously start to organize the unemployed.

"Since then it has been repeated on numerous occasions that the struggle for social insurance, especially unemployment insurance, must occupy the central place in the struggle for immediate demands (1930), that the struggle for social insurance and unemployment insurance must be converted into a genuine mass campaign (1931), that the directly central task of the Party is the mobilization of the masses for the struggle for immediate aid for the unemployed, the insuring of the unemployed, and social insurance (1932)."

(See biography of Gusev on Page 4.)

Senate Kills Levy on Tax-Exempt Gov't Securities

Provide Millions for Army and Navy in "Public Works" Program; $50,000,000 for Militarizing Muscle Shoals Dam

Extend $500,000,000 Hoover Excise Taxes; Cut Veterans' Benefits $367,000,000, As Military Budgets Are Largest in History

WASHINGTON, June 11.—At the height of one of the most drastic and determined "economy" drives in the history of the country, a Conference Committee from the House and the Senate today rejected a proposal to make all income from tax-exempt securities subject to normal income taxes. It is estimated that there are now outstanding $32,803,000,000 of tax-exempt securities. A government tax on these securities would bring in enormous revenues.

The amendment to make public all income tax payments was also rejected.

Extend Hoover Taxes.

The Conference Committee accepted the following tax program to raise $220,000,000 a year to finance the interest payments on the proposed $3,300,000,000 public works program: an increase of one half of one per cent tax on gasoline, one-tenth of one per cent tax on the declared value of all corporations, the application of a five per cent tax on all dividend payments at the source.

The gasoline tax is expected to bring in an additional $92,000,000 a year. It is paid directly or indirectly by small consumers.

The Hoover excise taxes on amusements, radios, electricity, perfumes, etc., which cost the consumers over $500,000,000 a year were extended for another year to 1935.

To Avoid Surtaxes.

Throughout the entire discussions on taxes, both Roosevelt and Congress made it absolutely clear that they wished to avoid, at all costs, any increase in the surtaxes on large incomes.

It is for this reason, that the taxes on dividend income will be collected at the source, rather than from the income of those who receive the dividends.

In this way, the present tax on dividends is, in reality, a kind of temporary excise tax, rather than a real income tax. The sponsors of these taxes have admitted that their purpose was to avoid making the dividend tax a permanent income tax.

A Military Public Works Program.

The public works program, for which the new financing has been passed, contains generous provisions for the Army and Navy. Within sixty days after the bill becomes law, $230,000,000 naval construction program will be begun with funds taken from the public works funds. The bill defines the building of naval vessels, navy yards, army bases, etc., as "public works".

Meanwhile, the House passed in record time the Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Bill which provides for all the expenditures necessary for the various Roosevelt projects for the coming year.

It is significant that this appropriation provides $50,000,000 for the rebuilding and improving of certain parts of the Muscle Shoals dam.

The Muscle Shoals dam, built during the world war for the manufacture of chemicals necessary in the munitions and explosives industries, is one of the largest producers of nitrogenous products in the world. This gives it immense war-time significance.

Cut Veterans $367,000,000.

The Conference Committee of both Houses accepted Roosevelt's "compromise plan" with regard to the cuts in veterans' compensation. The original Roosevelt proposals provided for a cut of over $467,000,000 in payments to veterans as compensation for disabilities.

After some opposition in the House and Senate, the committee reduced the cuts to about $367,000,000. Despite the so-called "opposition" to the veterans cuts in Congress, the bulk of Roosevelt's "economy program" at the expense of the veterans will be enacted into law as soon as the Senate accepts the recommendations of the Conference Committee.

SENATE ADJOURNS AS ROOSEVELT ASKS MORE CUTS

Will Meet on Monday to Debate Department Re-Organization Plans

WASHINGTON, June 11. — In his drive to cut certain government expenditures in order to guarantee government payments to the banks and bondholders, Roosevelt sent a last minute executive order yesterday to Congress demanding further reductions of $25,000,000 in government expenses.

Roosevelt's orders have met with resistance from a minority group in both Houses. They will be debated on Monday, the Senate having especially adjourned in order to get time to examine the new proposals.

The reductions will come from the amalgamation of various government offices.

There will be 25 per cent reductions in the expenditures for agricultural colleges, vocational education, experimental stations, re-habilitation schools, etc.

Cut Educational Bureaus.

If this, the latest of Roosevelt "economies," is carried through, the total of Roosevelt's cuts in the budget will amount to $900,000,000. The bulk of these reductions will have come from reductions in government salaries of civil service employees, cuts in various educational and welfare departments, cuts in veterans' compensation, etc. The expenditures for the Army and Navy have been increased so that they are now close to the largest in the history of the country, amounting to over $800,000,000 for the coming year.

The heaviest weight of Roosevelt's "economy" program falls upon the veterans and Federal employees.

All cultural, scientific and welfare expenditures of the government are being cut to the bone by Roosevelt's efforts to leave enough government income to meet payments on government bonds.

Officials Hound Paroled Prisoner Working for ILD

NEW YORK.—If a worker paroled from prison, even though in every way complying with the terms of the parole, takes a job with a workers' organization, he "breaks his parole."

That appears to be the attitude of the California Parole Board which is seeking to stop Oscar Erickson, paroled from San Quentin Prison where he was imprisoned in the Imperial Valley case, from working for the International Labor Defense office in Buffalo.

Ordered Back to N. Y.

No sooner was it learned that Erickson was employed as a bookkeeper there, than he was ordered to report back to New York immediately.

That the ruling of the California parole authorities was based on no other reason than that Erickson, who for some time had been in New York, found employment with a workers' organization was made apparent through the fact the New York Parole Board ruled that his going to Buffalo to work for the I.L.D. was within his rights, and not in violation of the parole requirements.

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense immediately has written to E. H. Whyte, Chief Parole Officer at San Francisco, demanding Erickson be left free to pursue his duties in his new job without further molestation.

"We wish to submit a vigorous protest against this action of your office," Patterson said in reply to the order for Erickson to leave his employment and return to New York.

"In this we see but a continuous hounding of Erickson whose only crime was that he fought for the interest of his fellow workers in Imperial Valley."

After demanding Erickson be no longer molested, Patterson wrote:

"The failure of the parole department to comply with this request will compel us to undertake vigorous legal action that will be backed by public opinion of thousands of workers and liberal minded people who in the past compelled the authorities of California to release their stranglehold upon the Imperial Valley prisoners."

14 Anti-Fascists On Trial Tuesday, Mass Protest Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—Fourteen workers, men and women, go on trial tomorrow at the 43rd St. and 4th Ave. Court, Brooklyn, for protesting against German Fascism when Weidemann, Nazi envoy to the Chicago World Fair, arrived in this country May 25.

The Ella May Branch of the International Labor Defense has called a mass meeting tonight at 9 p.m. at 4109 13th St., Boro Park, Brooklyn.

Win Demands After 2 Hour Strike in Texas

DALLAS, Tex., June 11.—A spontaneous two-hour strike of 100 Dallas relief workers was caused by hot weather. The men, working in a rock quarry under a blazing sun, quit early, but by marching out together, they were able to force foremen to give them their customary work orders for cash or grocer.)

Japanese Ship Sails With War Materials From Brooklyn

NEW YORK.—The S. S. Tokoi Maru, Japanese freighter, sailed from Erie Basin Pied 3, Brooklyn, yesterday; loaded with scrap iron and other cargo of undetermined nature for Japan.

From piers 1, 2 and 3 of Erie Basin there are almost weekly sailings of Japanese ships, loaded with scrap iron and other war materials.

The S. S. Kwansai Maru will arrive tomorrow to load a similar cargo.

N.Y. TO HOLD HEARINGS ON AUTO TAXES

NEW YORK, June 11.—Having guaranteed the delegation of Wall Street bankers, who demanded that the city meet its $236,000,000 debt payments that $30,000,000 of new taxes would be raised, Mayor O'Brien and the other city officials high in Tammany councils are casting about for ways to raise the required amount.

The taxes on autos and bridges is meeting with determined opposition from realty and auto groups, who fear that it will hurt their business. If this opposition is strong enough, the city will be forced to raise the taxes in some other way, because the bankers' extension of the $236,000,000 loans is conditions by the guarantee of increased city income.

There is increasing talk of more sharp wage-cuts for city school teachers and other civil service employes.

Paid $14,000,000 to Bankers.

The city paid out $14,000,000 today, and will shortly pay out an almost equal amount.

The loans have been extended until Dec. 11. At that time, the city will again be faced with another budget "crisis."

The bankers' group is headed by Winthrop Aldrich, a Rockefeller agent, and Frank Polk, a Morgan agent.

There will be an open hearing on the new auto taxes on Monday.

N. Y. TOILERS HIT ITALIAN FASCIST TERROR REGIME

NEW YORK.—Demanding the release of Antonio Gramsci, Italian Communist Leader and Pertini, socialist lawyer, over two hundred workers marched, shouting their demands, by the Italian consulate Saturday.

The consulate was locked and the consul absent, with a heavy police guard outside and fifty police reserves hidden inside the consulate. A delegation of the marchers was denied entrance.

Two fascist in full uniform had been stationed on the steps of the consulate, for several hours before the demonstrators arrived. They fled when the march neared the consulate.

The marchers shouted "Down With Hitler and Horthy" in marching through workingclass sections populated by German and Hungarian workers. Workers on the sidewalks and in the houses applauded the slogans of the marchers.

After passing the consulate, the marchers returned to their starting point, ten blocks away

June 24 will be observed throughout the country as National Anti-Fascist day, with demonstrations taking place in all important cities, demanding the cessation of fascist terror in Germany, Italy, Poland, etc.

The march was led by the Italian United Front Anti-Fascist Action committee and included the American section of the Italian Socialist Party, the Italian Republican Club of Tuckahoe, several Italian Workers' Clubs and workers of the Communist Party and other workingclass organizations.

500 STRIKE IN PLUSH FACTORY

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 11.—500 workers of the Collins and Aikman mill in West Philadelphia are out on strike against a wage cut. The company officials demanded that the weavers handle four double looms each, at piece rates less than the amount paid when weavers were required to handle only one loom. The strike has caused the complete shutdown of the mill.

ADMITTING FUTILITY OF WORLD PARLEY, POWERS ARE TAKING WAR MOVES

London Conference Will Be the Scene of New Clashes Between England and U. S.

15 Per Cent Surtax on U. S. Goods Is Reply Of France to Depreciated Dollar

NEW YORK.—The World Economic Conference assembling at London today will meet in an atmosphere of almost complete pessimism. The prevailing mood at London is described by Harold Scarborough, N. Y. Times correspondent, as one of "amused scepticism".

American official opinion can be gathered from a statement on the conference by Assistant Secretary of State Moley, who writes: "It would serve no useful purpose to lead people to feel that the world is going to be transfigured by the conference. To raise expectations too high is to drive ourselves almost to certain defeat." As far as reduction of American tariffs is concerned, Moley says, "moderate results must be anticipated." The threat of American imperialism in an aggressive attack without quarter, making use of every trade weapon in external trade, and combining this with a policy of intensifying the shutting off of the domestic market from foreign trade, was again repeated by Moley.

Expect Explosion On Debts

In Paris, too, the blackest pessimism rules official circles as to the possibility of reaping any definite advantages from the World Conference. It is generally expected there that the Conference will open with a major explosion on the question of debts, followed by nationalistic repercussions both in Europe and here.

The prevailing note of the entire capitalist press, not only of America, but also of England, France, and the other great powers, is one of pessimism as to the outcome of the Conference, coupled with a fear that the conflicts and antagonisms between the powers, which the Conference will emphasize, bring into the open, and carry to a head, may lead to unexpectedly disasterous results.

Anglo-American Clash Is Basic

The only thing on which all are agreed is that the Conference will be the scene of large-scale clashes between the great powers. The United States, with its ruthless program for the economic disarmament of its trade rivals, for forcing its way into the markets from which it is now excluded or into which it can only enter under disadvantageous conditions, will find itself in the sharpest

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

CONTROL BILL NOW READY FOR FINAL PASSAGE

Senate Will Vote on Amendments Monday; Licensing Limited

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Roosevelt's "Industrial Control" Bill has been acted upon by the Conference Committee representing both houses of Congress, and has been accepted in its modified form by the House. It now remains to be accepted by the Senate before it goes to Roosevelt for signature.

Several changes were made, while other proposed changes were rejected.

LaFollettes proposal that all income tax payments be made public was modified to give only the President the power to make such payments public at his discretion.

Reject Taxing of Bonds

The Clark amendment to make tax-exempt bonds subject to income taxes was also rejected.

The licensing feature of the bill, whereby Roosevelt can refuse to license any company not meeting with his approval as part of his trade association program, which was originally to have applied for two years, was changed to apply for only one year.

The bill will be acted upon by the Senate some time on Monday, when the Senate meets again.

N. Y. Workers Protesting Fascism



Italian and American workers marching to the demonstration before the Italian Consulate in New York to demand the release of working class prisoners in Italy and denouncing Italian and German fascism.

Kids Drench Cops in Fight to Keep Hydrants Running

NEW YORK.—Attempts of police to turn off fire hydrants opened by workingclass children and youth to bathe in during the hot spell, the only facilities they have to cool off, met with stiff resistance from the youth in all parts of the city Saturday and Sunday.

Some 400 youngsters besieged the West 47th Street police station Friday night shouting their protests against police interference with their attempts to keep cool and the arrest of four of the youth.

The children, in bathing suits, tights, underwear, were splashing in the water when the police ordered them to stop. When the police tried to enforce their command by turning off the water, they were drenched and kept away from the fire-plug by the youth until police reinforcements arrived.

Youth in Harlem, East Side, Downtown and other parts of New York had the same experience. Cops in soaked uniforms learned that the children will not give up the only facility they have for keeping cool without resistance.

The Young Pioneers, leaders of the working-class children, demand:

1. Erection of recreational centers throughout the city;
2. Installment of showers on all streets for children;
3. No police interference with [illegible]

NEW YORK-- Metropolis of HUNGER

(How has the city government responded to the desperate struggle of New York's 1,250,000 jobless to maintain themselves and their families at a decent minimum of health and security? The answer is provided in the articles of this series, of which the following is the fifth.)

(By a Home Relief Bureau Investigator)

ARTICLE 5.

When the Emergency Home Relief Bureaus began operations in December, 1931, its Harlem offices were literally snowed under with applications for help.

Harlem needed more help and needed it quicker than any section of the city, yet the Home Relief Bureaus gave less, gave it slower and more reluctantly than anywhere else. The population of Harlem consists of 250,000 Negroes, 100,000 Porto Ricans and a heavy admixture of Italians and other foreign-born workers. In the brightest flush of "Coolidge prosperity" the inhabitants of Harlem, particularly the Negroes and Porto Ricans, suffered from the worst housing, feeding, working and general living conditions.

Death Rate High.

In the four years from 1932 to 1927 the death rate in the area between 102nd St. to 181st St. was 42 per cent higher than in any other part of the city, according to figures gathered by the Urban League.

Today 64 per cent of the working population of Negro Harlem is jobless. Out of 62,500 heads of families, 40,000 are unemployed. According to a survey made by the Children's Aid Society last year, 88 per cent of the married women in Harlem are reported away from home or looking for work during the day.

It is the boast of Harlem relief bureau officials that no discrimination is exercised against Negro workers who ask for aid. While applications for help made by Negro families are accepted and acted upon, the treatment accorded the Nebro jobless and their families at the hands of relief bureau investigators, landlords and dealers authorized to accept food tickets is decidedly discriminatory.

No Bureau In Harlem.

When the bureau offices were consolidated last year and reduced from 70 to less than one-third that number. The only Bureau left in Harlem was located at 235 E. 125th St., 20 blocks or more from the heart of the Negro quarter.

Despite the fact that Negro families in Harlem pay 40 to 50 per cent of their earnings for rent, the $35-a-month limit on rents set by the Relief Bureau holds good there.

"Please inform your families that we do not supplement rents," is the constant cry of the bureau administration. That is to say, if a family pays $30 a month rent, the Relief Bureau will not help by paying $25 and permitting the family to settle the balance as best it can.

Congested Area.

The result of this policy is indicated in a slight measure by the report of Owen H. Lovejoy, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, who declared last year that:

"The Negro population of Harlem is congested to the point of discomfort and, frequently, indecency. It is 336 per acre of 50 per cent higher than the average number of persons per acre in all New York."

One investigator was recently discharged as a result of vigorous protests made by the families for whom he was responsible. For months Mr. R—— had made lavish displays of money to friends in the bureau which were far out of keeping with his meager salary as an investigator. When he appeared at work one day with his hand bandaged, he declared that he had been held up by two Negroes in a hallway and that they had slashed him with knives when he resisted. Subsequent investigation proved that he had been attacked by members of a jobless family whom he had consistently compelled to pay him $1 for every food ticket which he delivered to them.

Tammany Mulcts Jobless.

Negro workers, ignorant of the devious ways in which Tammany works its relief miracles to perform, often go to political clubs in their neighborhood to ask for assistance in filing applications. These are informed that the club can do nothing for anyone but its members and that it costs only $3 to join. By some superhuman effort, the misled Negro worker finds $3 and joins. He is thereupon provided with a letter of introduction, which doesn't even get him past the cop at the front door unless he waits in line for an hour, two and sometimes three. The letter is absolutely worthless.

Medical Service Lacking.

Individual medical attention which according to the state relief laws, are part of the Relief Bureau's responsibility, is practically unknown in Harlem. Rheumatism, asthma, gastric ulcers, are widespread among the working population. Investigators, however, are instructed to fall back on the old formula of advice when clients ask for a doctor's services: "Why don't you go to Harlem Hospital?" Such advice is usually countered by the reply: "I'd rather die at home in peace."

In Harlem, as in other parts of the city, however, the workers are learning to swing the sword of militant organization at the Gordian knot of Tammany delay, red tape and discrimination.

The gains made by the Unemployed Councils in its demands for individual families and entire neighborhoods has established them as a vital factor in Harlem's relief situation. Today representatives of the Council are regularly received and considered by Graves Moore, bureau administrator.

(Tomorrow's article, the last of the foregoing series, will deal with the Workers' Relief Ordinance proposed for New York City by the Unemployed Council of Greater New York.)

GIANT WORKERS' PAGEANT!

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Order Creegan to Give Himself Up for Deportation

8 Other Militants in New England Held

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—Bernard Creegan, active leader in the Unemployed Council, was today ordered by the federal authorities to surrender himself on Saturday, June 17, for deportation to Great Britain on the S.S. Transylvania. Eight other workers, some of them American-born, like June Croll, are likewise being held for deportation.

The order from Frances Perkins' Department of Labor arrived just as Creegan was about to begin a tour through New England, as part of the campaign against deportations which is sweeping over this district.

Creegan is nevertheless proceeding with his tour and spoke in Lawrence, Mass., on Sunday and will address a meeting in Lowell on Monday.

"Instant mobilization against this move to deport Creegan," is urged by the New England I. L. D. in a statement issued today, which calls upon organizations and individual workers to wire the Commissioner of Immigration, East Boston, demanding the revocation of the deportation warrant against Creegan.

The statement says that "the I. L. D. is preparing to seek a writ of habeas corpus to prevent Creegan's deportation. The petition cannot be filed unless legal expenses in connection with it are met by June 10. Rush funds by wire and special delivery to the International Labor Defense, 12 Hayward Place, Boston, Mass."

* * *

Uphold Antonoff Order

DETROIT, June 11.—The Federal District Court of the United States in a decision upheld the deportation action against Todor Antonoff, Communist Party leader of Detroit.

Under this ruling, it is proposed to send Antonoff to Bulgaria, although the Fascist government there would undoubtedly seek to execute this militant worker.

On behalf of Antonoff, the International Labor Defense has called for mass action in supporting its demand that he be permitted to leave the United States voluntarily for any country he choses, with the Government paying passage there, as it would were he deported to Bulgaria.

CONFERENCE FOR WEINSTEIN MON.

NEW YORK.—Plans for a broad mass defense campaign for the release of Sam Weinstein, railroaded to Sing Sing for his strike activities, will be perfected at a Sam Weinstein Defense Conference this Monday, June 12, at 8 p.m., at the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, 618 Broadway. The Conference is endorsed by the N.Y. District International Labor Defense, the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, of which Weinstein is a member, and by other workers' organizations.

Weinstein was convicted on a charge of assault despite conclusive evidence of his innocence.

All I.L.D. branches and all workers' organizations are asked to elect two delegates to represent them at the Conference.

Warn Unemployed of Tammany Spies

NEW YORK.—All unemployed now receiving relief from the Home Relief Bureau are warned against individuals who are doing spy work for Tammany Hall.

Many workers are being put on relief lists on the condition that they spy on neighbors, try to line them up for Tammany and report militant workers.

"This method must be smashed," said the Unemployed Council yesterday. "If anyone visits you and questions your political views, affiliations and other personal questions, determine his or her identity and their purpose. Turn this information over to your Neighborhood Unemployed Council or the Daily Worker."

Students Aid in Scottsboro Defense

NEW YORK.—The school children and students all over the country have joined in the campaign to help the Scottsboro defense fund of the International Labor Defense.

A teacher in Southern University, Scottlandville, La., in sending a money-order for twelve dollars, writes, "The students of Southern University sacrificed their deserts for ten days that they might help in this greata effort. They were glad to do this."

Similar reports are coming in from all over the country. In Gary, Ind., home of the steel barons, one school collected ten dollars among the faculty.

Flag-Burning Students at Coolidge's College Soaked $125 in Fines

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 11.—The fond papas of three Amherst College freshmen forked out $125 in hard cash to heal the wounded dignity of the United States government, whose flag had been "publicly mutilated and treated contemptuously" by their fun-loving sons in a burlesque "Communist demonstration" here June 1.

District Judge Mason found the boys guilty of burning the flag, after they had retracted previous pleas of not guilty and entered new pleas of nolo contenders. George Gillett, of Kenilworth, Ill., paid a $25 fine, while Roger Wunderlich and Robert Lawren, both of New York, paid $50 each.

George, Roger and Robert, none of whom has yet reached his twentieth birthday, presumably have been called up on the mat by their fathers, and told that students of the institution which educated Calvin Coolidge and Dwight W. Morrow ought to know better than to poke their fingers into the machinery, even with the idea of making fun of the Communists.

Threaten to Fire Negro Teacher Who Defended Colleague

Mrs. Burroughs Began Teaching in 1903; Active in Scottsboro Fight

By EDWIN ROLFE

WHEN Mrs. Williana Burroughs appears before the Law Committee of the N. Y. Board of Education tomorrow to answer charges brought against her by Dr. George J. Ryan, Tammany-appointed president of the Board, the Committee will find facing them a slight but militant figure—a woman who has fought for the rights of her fellow-teachers and workers since her appointment to the public school system in 1903, thirty years ago.



MRS. BURROUGHS

She has played an active part among teachers in the struggle to save the nine Scottsboro boys—an activity which has not escaped the spy-infested Board of Education.

Since then she has taught for more than 16 years, with gaps in her service-record only during the years when she was bringing up her four children.

Mrs. Burroughs, now under suspension without pay, together with Isidore Begun, another teacher active in the teachers' struggles, told a representative of the Daily Worker the story of her suspension. It hinges on the recent dismissal of Isidore Blumberg, a teacher whose activities in the salary fight, as chairman of the Teachers' Committee to Protect Salaries, was the excuse used by the Tammany board in an unusually underhanded example of academic frame-up.

400 Teachers Present.

An open hearing at the Board of Education Building, 500 Park Ave., on May 24, at which the Blumberg case was to be acted upon, had been announced.

"I was there," Mrs. Burroughs told the Daily Worker, "as secretary of the Isidore Blumberg Defense Committee. There were between 300 and 400 other teachers present, many of them jobless.

"My purpose was to ask that Mr. Blumberg be given another chance, since the 'unsatisfactory' rating (the excuse used to oust him from his position) was the first he had ever received. It is customary to do this.

Had High Record.

"Mr. Blumberg had previously served three terms at P. S. 60, Bronx, where he had been praised by Dr. Chatfield, Bronx Superintendent of Schools, for his 'splendid influence in the character-building of children.' Miss Stewart, principal of P. S. 60, had even expressed her admiration for his work.

"Then his prominent role in the salary fight caused his transfer to P. S. 23, Bronx, where he was given a class composed of subnormal, underfed, nervous children, whose poverty and home environment had retarded their development. Such a class is a terrific strain even on a psychiatrist. At the end of four months Mr. Blumberg was given his unsatisfactory rating.

Counsel Scores Board.

"We waited in the room outside of that in which the Board was meeting. I sent in my name, and asked that I be called when Mr. Blumberg's case came up for discussion. I ascertained that it was fifty-first on the order of business, although an office clerk (evidently instructed to do so) denied that there was a prearranged order of business.

When No. 51 was called out, Mrs. Burroughs arose and demanded the floor, as secretary of the Blumberg Defense Committee. Dr. Ryan, head of the Board of Education and a big real estate owner, kept pounding with his gavel in an effort to stop her.

"Make that ——" he hesitated for a moment and then went on, "woman sit down!"

The entire place was in confusion by this time, caused mainly by the frenzied pounding and shouting of Dr. Ryan, purple with anger.

"Other teachers," Mrs. Burroughs continued, "realized by then that, despite the newspaper announcements, this had not been planned as an open meeting. They, too, tried vainly to get the floor. Isidore Begun, who was afterward suspended with me, began to speak.

Ryan Calls Police.

"Ryan ordered the room cleared, and when we refused to leave before we had been heard he called the police, who pushed and mauled us.

"I had gone out of the room momentarily. When I returned, I found that Mr. Blumberg's dismissal had been carried through."

* * *

Mrs. Burroughs characterized the "open meeting" of the Board as a "routine procedure."

Conducted School Probe.

Mrs. Burroughs has been active in the Parent-Teachers' Association, which recently investigated conditions in Harlem Public Schools, finding indescribably filthy and crowded conditions.

She has played a considerable role in organizing teachers and parents together for united action on behalf of the school children. As an active member of the left-wing group of the Teachers' Union, Local 5, of the American Federation of Labor, she has persistently fought for the direct participation of the teachers in their own struggles, as opposed to the Linville-Lefkowitz pussyfooting, lobbying methods. Mrs. Burroughs has also taken active part in the students' movement.

"This is not merely the fight of one teacher," Mrs. Burroughs insists. "The entire question of teachers' rights is involved in this trial, and the action taken by the Board on Tuesday will more clearly determine and define the path of our future struggles."

Hackmen to Protest 5 Cent Tax at City Hall Demonstration

NEW YORK.—Opposing the proposed 5 cent tax on taxicabs by the city, the Taxi Workers Industrial Union has called an emergency mass meeting to be held this Monday, June 12, 8:30 p.m. at Bryant Hall, 41 St. and Sixth Ave., for the purpose of mobilizing the thousands of drivers for a protest demonstration in front of City Hall the next day at noon.

A committee will be elected at the meeting to present the opposition of the drivers.

Have the DAILY WORKER at every meeting of your unit, branch, union, or club.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Most Stimulating Theatre in Europe, Says Noted Director On Visit to Moscow

"By far the most stimulating Theatre in Europe," said Guthrie McClintick, noted American director and producer, in a recent interview at Moscow, following his three-month tour of theatres in 14 countries. McClintick, staged Sydney Howard's "Alien Corn" at the Belasco Theatre, in which his wife Katherine Cornell played the leading role.

"I wasn't surprised, of course," he continued, "We've heard a bit about the Soviet Theatre from Elmer Rice, Alexander Woollcott and others, and no one has forgotten the tremendous success of the Moscow Art Theatre in New York in 1922. But actually coming here is an extraordinary experience—something theatre lovers can't afford to miss."

Such utterly different plays as can be seen in Moscow, are a delight to the discriminating theatregoer, he observed. "Bread" and "The Armored Train" at the Moscow Art Theatre, dealing with a Soviet theme, "The Taming of Mr. Robinson" with a similar background but showing a man from another world in it; and "Adrienne Lecouvreur" written a hundred years before the Revolution and played in a dozen different lands in a dozen different ways, is still new in the way it is presented at the Kamerni Theatre in Moscow.

A range of interest to please the most particular connoisseur is to be found in the Bolshoi, Kamerni, Meyerhold and Moscow Art Theatres, said McClintick, each of them supreme in its own field and stimulating and vital in the extreme.

"Both Your Houses" Moves Tonight to Guild Theatre

Maxwell Anderson's satirical play of crooked politics and politicians, "Both Your Houses," will be transferred this evening from the Ethel Barrymore to the Guild Theatre, where the Pulitzer Prize winner will continue for three more weeks. The same cast continues in the production.

"Biography," S. N. Behrman's comedy, in which Ina Clair plays the chief role, is now in its final three weeks at the Avon Theatre.

Eva Le Gallienne and her group plan to spend most of next season in an extended tour of the United States, beginning in Boston in October. The Civic Repertory Players will be seen in New York for a short time in the spring. "Romeo and Juliet" and "Alice In Wonderland" are the two plays to be presented on the tour.

"The Horse Ate the Hat" Opens at Acme Tuesday

"Un Chapeau De Paille D'Italie" ("The Horse Ate the Hat"), Rene Clair's latest production, will open a week's engagement on Tuesday at the Acme Theatre. The film is based on Eugene Labiche's comedy satire of the same name. Rene Clair is known internationally for his films "Sous Les Toits De Paris" and "Le Million." The story is a satire on the Paris of the 1890's. The chief role is played by Albert Prejean (star of "Sous Les Toits De Paris"). The film has complete English titles.

The same program will include "Moscow—The Heart of the U.S.S.R.," a travel film to the capital of the Soviet Union.

ANNA HALL ON TRIAL TODAY

NEW YORK.—Anna Hall, will go on trial today and Leon Tabeck tomorrow for taking part in relief demonstrations at Home Relief Bureaus.

Hall, charged with "felonious assault" after being beaten by police, will appear at Snyder and Flatbush Avenue Court, Brooklyn. Her case has been postponed a number of times by the district attorney's office to give them more time to dig up "evidence."

Tabeck In Bronx.

Tabeck will be tried in the Bronx Court, Bergen Building. The New York District of the International Labor Defense, defending both cases, points out that the fight for the acquittal of these workers "is essentially a fight for the right of the jobless to resist the hunger program of the bosses as exemplified in the refusal of the Home Relief Bureaus to pay rent and the reduction in food allowances."

Boy, 15, Held Under $600 Bail, Sold Ice-Cream To Aid Family

NEW YORK.—After being knocked to the ground by a cop, and an emergency squad was called, a 15-year-old boy who was selling ice cream at 6th St. in Brighton Beach was arrested and held under $600 bail, charged with "disorderly conduct."

The boy, whose father is unemployed, was selling ice cream on the beach to aid the family.

An indignant crowd gathered, demanding that the boy be freed and protesting the cop's brutality. When a move was started to free him, the cop blew his whistle for reinforcements. More police came running and soon an emergency squad arrived.

The youth was so badly hurt that an ambulance had to be called to treat him before he was taken to jail.

He will be tried tomorrow at the 8th Street Court, near Surf Ave. in Coney Island.

Numerous incidents of this kind occur every day on the beach, the cops hounding and arresting boys and unemployed workers selling ice cream so that the big stores can monopolize the business.

WHAT'S ON Monday

MASS PROTEST MEETING AGAINST WEIDEMANN for victims arrested in anti-fascist demonstration, 4109—13th Ave., Brooklyn. Adm. free. Auspices Boro Ella May Br., I.L.D.

DRAMATIC (singing) chorus being organized by Workers' Laboratory Theatre W.I.R., sing, dramatize and compose songs, 8:30 p.m.

ROBERT KENTON will give the first of a series of Monday night lectures on Marx' "Capital" at the Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St., at 7:45 tonight.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
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Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 50 E. 13TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

JUNE 18 SUNDAY 10 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT

RED PICNIC

Auspices: COMMUNIST PARTY, N. Y. District

At PLEASANT BAY PARK
Unionport, N. Y.

Workers International Relief Concert Orchestra
Dancing - Sports - Games - Mass Singing and Recitation

Tickets: In advance 20c, at gate 25c

DIRECTIONS:
Cheapest Way to Get to Park: I. R. T. Subway, Pelham Bay line, to Zerega Avenue. Buses from subway station to Park.
Also: I. R. T. Bronx Park subway to E. 177 St.; Unionport trolley to end of line; buses to the park.

Wisconsin Marchers Win Support on Way to Capital

Get Permit to Hold Meeting in Sullivan, Wisc., After Explaining the Reasons for March

SULLIVAN, Wis., June 11. — Columns One and Two of the Wisconsin state hunger march left Waukesha at 5:30 in the morning yesterday en route to this town. The officials of Sullivan at first refused to grant a permit for the marchers due to the protest of the American Legion. A committee was sent ahead to make arrangements. The business men in the town were urged to close their stores at four in the afternoon as 2,000 hunger marchers were arriving led by two Negroes. They were told that keeping the stores open would have to be done at their own risk.

Main Support

These slanders were dispelled by the arrangement committee. They explained the reasons of the march to the officials and the American Legion. As a result the use of the park was granted and a place to cook food. Instead of speaking in the park a permit was granted and used for a meeting in the town.

Donate Food

Townspeople along the route are helping by donating food and money. Columns one and two were given medical treatment in Waukesha and held a mass meeting there before proceeding further. Each division has scouts on bicycles and also a truck to get food and water before the marchers reach the destination.

Many Join

Each marcher carries a blanket, raincoat and kit. New recruits are joining along the route and tremendous interest is shown by the people on the countryside.

Committees which stay ahead of the march are filling the letter boxes with leaflets. Farmers are very sympathetic to the march.

Reports from the other columns also show that they are in high spirits, although many have sore feet from the long walk.

Jacksonville Negro, Shot by Patrolman in Grave Condition

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Earl Dent, 25, a Negro and unemployed, committed the high crime of possessing a pair of pliers last week, and as a result is lying in the hospital in a grave condition.

Patrolman Ryan, not officially connected with the police department, attempted to arrest the Negro, and claimed that he resisted. He shot him in the leg. The worker ran, and was pursued by the would-be assassin and two white workers who did not understand the nature of the outrage. Dent was finally caught and shot again in the side, although the two white men who helped catch him have sworn that he offered no resistance to the unofficial patrolman.

The bullet fired into his side was discharged at such close range that it emerged from the other side of his body. The patrolman, who proudly boasts that he killed a man a year ago, is still on duty. The two workers who helped catch the fleeing man, much to their expressed regret, offered their testimony to the police, but have not been called upon for it. SP Sports leaders

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
LAST 2 WEEKS
"BIOGRAPHY"
A COMEDY BY S. N BEHRMAN
". . . and in it INA CLAIRE. The combination seems to have been arranged in heaven."—Gilbert Gabriel, American.
AVON THEATRE 45th St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30 Matinees THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 2.30

STARTING TOMORROW — FOR 1 WEEK
RENE CLAIR'S SPARKLING FILM COMEDY SATIRE
"UN CHAPEAU DE PAILLE D'ITALIE"
("The Horse Ate the Hat") Complete English Titles
A Satire on the Paris of the 1890's
Extra Feature: "MOSCOW—THE HEART OF U.S.S.R."
LAST DAY: "THE RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER"
THE WORKERS' ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square 15c to 1 P. M. Sun., Sat., Eve., and Holidays.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the 'Daily?' If not, do so TODAY!

RKO JEFFERSON 14th St. & 3rd Ave. NOW
"42nd STREET" With 14 Stars Including
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East 177th Street, Bronx
TICKETS: $1.00 PER HUNDRED; $5.00 PER THOUSAND, AT OFFICES OF FREIHEIT AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF DAILY WORKER, 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

To All Organizations That Took Advance Tickets For the Daily Worker Picnic

The Daily Worker in order to buy the ticket for the trip to the Soviet Union, and to make arrangements for the six weeks in camps and the various other prizes which will be given away at the picnic, asks that all organizations turn in whatever money has been collected so far on the advance sale of the picnic tickets. Those organizations that have run short of tickets should call for some more, and those that have not as yet taken them, please call at the City Office of the Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St.

During the Whole Month of June
Camp Nitgedaiget BEACON, N. Y.
for the Benefit of the Communist Party, N. Y. Dist.
City Phone: EStabrook 8-1400 Camp Phone: Beacon 731
Proletarian Cultural and Sport Activities Every Day

Special rates during the month of June for I.W.O. members
$10 ($1 tax)
For cooperative members and those who stay a whole summer in camp
$10 ($1 tax)
NO COLLECTIONS

Camp Cars Leave Daily
10 a.m. from 2700 Bronx Park East (Take the Lexington and White Plains road express and get off at Allerton Ave. station)
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
10 a.m.—3 p.m.—7 p.m.
Round Trip — $2.00
One Way — $1.25

SPECIAL WEEK-END EXCURSION RATES for Workers' Organizations (25-50 members): $1.65 (incl. tax); 50-100 $1.40 (incl. tax)

Rates $13.00 per week Including all taxes
Week-Ends—2 Days $4.65 —1 Day $2.45

Many Youth Hurt at Work in Wisc. Forest Labor Camps

No Medical Facilities for Them; Strike Against Working in Swamp and Win Demand

KENOSHA, Wis.—My brother who is in company 644 and now has an honorable discharge met several of youths who walked out of Co. 640. They said that out of 212 youths, 150 have run away, From Co. 642, 65 ran away, from Co. 644, 40 ran away.

Even though the youth are inexperienced they are given axes to chop down trees for telephone posts. No instructions whatsoever are given them. One young fellow made a gash 4 inches long, ¼ inch deep in his leg while chopping trees. Another fellow has a porcupine quill in his head. He was walking in the woods when a porcupine dropped from a tree and one of the quills penetrated, ½ inch into his head. The hospital facilities are very poor, army doctors scarce. Still they will not send this boy to town which is 16 miles away, instead they are waiting for an army doctor. This youth had had this quill in his head for 7 days. Many of them had fever and a few of them have gotten pneumonia from working in the swamps up to their knees planting trees. Finally conditions have gotten so bad that 15 youths went on a strike and refused to work in swamps. In half an hour they won their strike.

My brother has received an honorable discharge. When one gets a discharge he must turn in all his army equipment and if any part of the equipment is missing then he must pay for it. My brother had to pay $3 for his O. D. pants which were stolen.

Another thing I forgot to tell is this, that if you are not present when the roll call is called or even if you are one minute late then $1 is deducted from your pay and in order to get a discharge one must have proven that he has a job waiting for him or that his mother is sick or dying.—J. Z.

10 KILLED IN THE N. J. EXPLOSION; HUNDREDS HURT

Materials Made in Crowded Section, for War Use

NORTH ARLINGTON, N. J., June 11.—The fatal explosion that destroyed the Atlantic Pyroxilin Wast Company at 314 River Road Friday night killing at least ten and injuring more than 183 men, women and children, spreading havoc in a working class section, was caused by the criminal neglect of the state and municipal government in covinance with the owner of the plant, Alexander Schienzeit.

In Residential District.

Although the plant was used to sort and store highly inflamable celluloid material, Schienzeit was permitted to carry on this work in the center of a thickly settled neighborhood and a stone's throw from a crowded bathing beach. In fact, directly behind this powder barrel was the home of George Dale, who with his wife was burned to death as one of the first victims of the explosion, unable to leave their homes quick enough to escape the flames. Four other homes were destroyed.

Second Plant Destroyed.

This is the second plant owned by Schienzeit destroyed by explosion. Three years ago a plant he owned in Secaucus, N. J., had a blast like the present one.

Admission of this criminal disregard of worker's lives has been made by Assistant Prosecutor Chas. Schmidt of Bergen County, who revealed that "there were flagrant violations of the law by the owner, who has had no permit since he took over the plant three years ago, despite the fact that there is an ordinance, passed in 1931, requiring one to be issued by the municipal authorities for the storing of explosive materials within the borough limits."

The prosecutor did not explain just how a company storing explosives in a residential section could do this for three years under the nose of officials without a permit.

Try To Clear Selves

Officials are frantically trying to clear themselves of their guilt by issuing flabby statements that "the wrecked plant did not come under either state or local laws governing the operation of factories." These statements flatly come into contradiction with the statement of the district attorney that a permit is required. However, if a permit had been asked for to store the celluloid, it would have been given, anyhow, for the district attorney revealed that a company owning the plant formerly had such a permit.

Meanwhile the owner of the plant is trying to clear himself by using the usual stale story about "labor trouble."

A second after the blast the streets were filled with writhing, screaming men, women and children. Houses showered by the burning celluloid burst into flames. Bathers on the beach were knocked into the water and burned by the flaming material. Death struck three houses immediately. The Dale home, two dead; the Appleyard home with four dead; the Hitch home with two dead.

More May Die

A number in the hospital are still in danger. The full extent of the injuries is yet to be determined.

Indignation is running so high in the town that officials are making gestures of investigating themselves and Schienzeit is being held under $15,000 bail for "questioning."

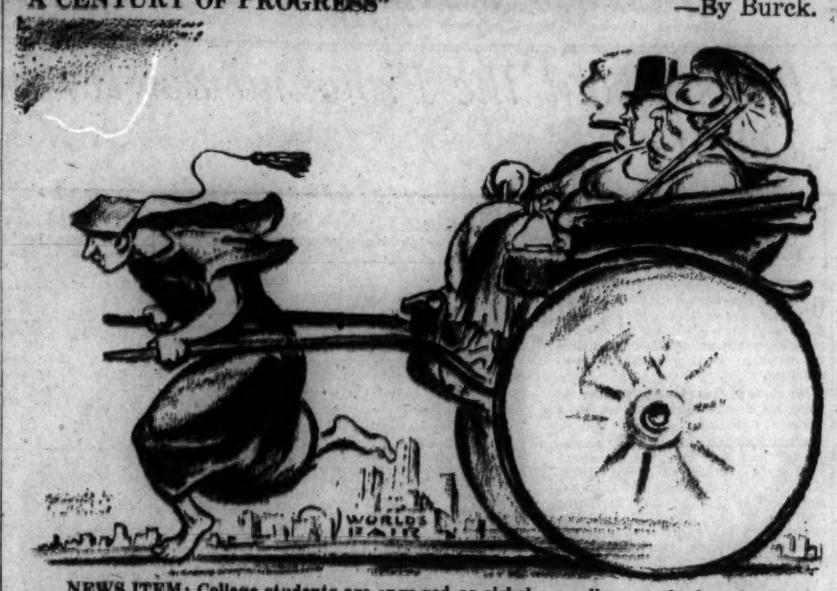
Pyroxilin is a very important war material and is so regarded by the U. S. War Department. It is a nitro-cellulose product closely related to the nitro-cellulose which is the basis for dynamite and high explosives used in war. A slight change in the process of manufacturing is all that is needed to turn a chemical factory making commercial pyroxilin into an explosives manufacturing plant.

The biggest manufacturers of pyroxilin in the United States are subsidiaries of DuPont, the giant chemical and munitions trust.

WOMEN FAINTING OF HUNGER ABUSED BY COP

NEW YORK.—A woman waiting outside the Home Relief Bureau, Spring and Elizabeth S[illegible] fainted from hunger today (June [illegible]. A policeman, badge No. 1537, used to pay attention to the wo[illegible]ans cry, "Hold me, please." The [illegible]olieman lifted her a little, then he got back and let her fall and she banged her head against the sidewalk. Only workers took care of her. C. A.

"A CENTURY OF PROGRESS" —By Burck.



NEWS ITEM: College students are engaged as rickshaw pullers on the boardwalk at the Chicago's World's Fair. Only those having passed an intelligence test are hired.

Call Militia Against Forest Camp Recruits

SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y., June 11.—A disturbance was caused here when 300 men from the Civilian Conservation Corps stationed at Madison Barracks were refused admission to a dance held in this town. There is very little cultural activity for the recruits, while the officers enjoy all rights in camp and in town.

State troopers were called to patrol the streets together with the deputies from the sheriff's office.

Roads Ask 20 Per Cent Wage Cut; Income Up in Year

In the face of rising living costs and short time that has cut railroad earnings to the bone, railroad executives are determined to push through their plan for further wage-cuts. On top of the 10 per cent already in effect until Nov. 1, the roads will ask for an additional 10 per cent slash.

It is admitted by financial experts that from 1915 to 1932, general trade union wage rates advanced by approximately 150 per cent, while wage rates for most classes of the railroads rose by only 90 per cent (the cost of living, of course, soared ahead of such "increases"). At the same time, in 1930, there were fewer men employed on the roads than in 1910. And this smaller working force was moving 75 per cent more traffic. "In terms of gross ton miles of freight and passenger car movement," according to a 900-page volume on transportation prepared by the Brookings Institution, "output per man grew by 36 per cent between 1923 and 1929 and continued to increase even during the recent depression years. . . ." While railroad men were speeded up to produce more, the Morgans, Vanderbilts, Van Sweringens and their like pocketed well over $4,000,000,000 in dividends and bond interest.

Railroad Income Up—Payrolls Down

Of the first 32 roads to report earnings in April, 1933, nineteen showed improved net operating incomes compared with last April. The rate of decline in income of all 150 Class 1 roads has evidently been checked. All roads reported a decline of only 6.1 per cent in April as against 67.7 in March and 79.6 per cent for July, 1932. The N. Y. Central showed an increase in operating income of $1,056,000 for the month in spite of a decrease of $4,433,000 in gross revenue.

After forcing its non-union workers to donate 6 days' work a month without pay, Illinois Central showed on operating income half a million dollars above April, 1932. Chicago & Northwestern, which laid off 260 railway carmen during a single week in May, reduced its deficit in April by $100,000. By such lay-offs and reductions in payroll it will probably wipe out its deficit completely in May.

Economies instituted by the Lehigh Valley during the past five years would enable this road to pay $3.50 a share on its $50 par common stock. Here are some of the "economies": The Lehigh bought 32 new freight engines in 1932 and cut out two through freight trains, a saving of almost $900,000 a year (two full crews plus repair men lost jobs). Many local trains were cut out and 41 stations have either been wholly closed or put on part time. Track sections were reduced from 300 to 131. This triples the load on each worker. Signal sections were either combined or lengthened, and not one cent was put aside for helping the men laid off by these "economies."

N. Y. Central Milks Willing Gov't

Reporting a gain of $5,000,000 in property sold in 1932, the N. Y. Central admits that most of this was from the sale to the government of the property at Lexington Ave. and 45th St. This was the building sold to the government for a post office for $9,000,000. The building cost the Central $1,000,000 in 1910. When the deal went through the Daily Worker estimated a profit of $5,000,000. Not such a bad guess!

At the same time the Central report shows $6,000,000 collected from farmers and worker consumers in higher freight rates.

An order for 500 steel box cars by the Great Western Railroad "will replace equipment which is obsolete and expensive to maintain," according to P. H. Joyce, president of that road. What about replacing expensive presidents, Mr. Joyce? He himself draws a salary of $40,000 a year.

Specialized Traffic to Squeeze Train Crews.

By pooling parallel lines, such as the New York Central and Nickel Plate, from Cleveland to Buffalo, A. A. Berle, special adviser to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, figures on saving wages of train crews. One of the lines can be used for new fast trains, such as the 100 mile an hour flyer planned by Union Pacific. The other can be used for slow freight. But the R. F. C. will have no funds for the men who will lose their jobs under such "specializations."

Strike Against Ice Company Cut

CLEVELAND.—Rank and file drivers of the City Ice & Fuel Co., organized in the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union, have voted to reject a 16 2-3 per cent wage cut proposed by the company and will strike if the cut is not withdrawn. The City Ice & Fuel Co. is the largest ice distributor in Cleveland.

Employes at World's Fair Are Cheated Out of Half Their Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Along with 135 other "slaves" I was employed by the C. D. Wagstaff Co. of Evanston, Ill., planting trees on the World's Fair Grounds in Chicago.

I put in five weeks of back-breaking labor in the boiling sun. Then we were all laid off and paid only half our wages. My half amounted to $59, at 30 cents per hour. We were all told to call the following Saturday for the rest of our pay. When we got there, they told us we'll have to wait till the 15th of July for the other half. Some of the men who worked longer than I have about $150 coming.

I needed the money badly, so I went to the Legal Aid Bureau of the United Charities with offices at 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. They told me I'd have to wait three months before they could collect it.

Then I went to the City Labor Commissioner. He told me the same, and besides it would cost me $4 before they could handle my case.

Then I went back to see the company I worked for, and now they want to cut my wages—after I'm laid off—to 15 cents per hour.

When you add up the amount they owe these 135 men, including myself, you can see what a neat little pile the Wagstaff Co. will deposit to their credit, if they succeed in beating us out of it.

And yet one of the labor laws in the state of Illinois is that you have to pay an employee in full not later than 72 hours after he is laid off.

Only when the workers organize will they be able to fight such lousy rackets.

Sheriff Bars Scabs in Fear of 3,000 Pickets

HARRISBURG, Ill., June 11.—County sheriffs working under the thumb of the coal operators today followed an unusual method of strike-breaking by preventing 200 scabs from approaching a mine here.

Fear to let the scabs "run the gauntlet" of between 2,000 and 3,000 striking coal miners was the reason given by the sheriffs for their action.

The decision to bar the scabs from the mines came after the sheriffs realized that the combined forces of sheriffs; local police and a horde of deputized thugs would be insufficient to smash the well-organized picketing of the miners who patrolled an area for a distance of five miles.

One of the deputies declared that "we never have seen as many guns before. The pickets started out at 3:30 a. m., dropping off men at sheltered strategic points along the road to the mine."

Most of the strikers are members of the Progressive Miners Union and have forced the leaders of the P. M. A. to give at least formal support to previous walk-outs throughout the Illinois coal field.

In the present strike which has been unusually militant, the rank and file have from the beginning pursued aggressive tactics, and have organized mass picketing—in the spirit of the message from the National Miners Union to the organizing convention of the Progressive Miners Union last summer.

FUR STRIKERS FIRM AGAINST A. F. L. BOSSES

NEW YORK.—From the sentiment at a mass meeting of fur strikers Saturday, it was evident that the furriers are determined to strike until the conspiracies of the bosses and the A. F. of L. to force them to join the A. F. of L. union is smashed.

Ben Gold, Louis Hyman and other active leaders of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union addressed the strikers.

Demonstrate

A mass demonstration in the fur market was carried out directly after the meeting, concentrating particularly around a few shops where scabs have been sent in by the A. F. of L. scab agents.

Two scabs, the Weiner brothers, working at the Geller shop, were so frightened that they would not leave the shop until a squad of police and plainclothes men came to escort them. As they left the building the cries of "scab" could be heard for blocks. Jenny Cohen was arrested.

Sandwiches were distributed to the strikers by a committee of the International Workers Order, whose City Committee made a decision to distribute sandwiches daily to the strikers.

There will be mass picketing in the fur market today, and all strikers as well as employed and unemployed furriers and other workers are asked to join.

"Support Marine Conference" TUUC

Urges Backing for Anti War Rally

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York calls upon the affiliated organizations as well as the labor movement in general to support the coming convention of the fighting Marine Workers Industrial Union, which will take place in New York in the month of July.

The development of a powerful revolutionary industrial union of deep sea and waterfront workers will be the best concrete assurance of a real struggle against a new world war and intervention threats against the Soviet Union. The struggle of the seamen and longshoremen to prevent shipments of ammunition to help kill our fellow workers in other countries must be supported as the most effective answer to the plans of the imperialist powers to plunge the world into another bloody slaughter.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union in order to mobilize forces of the labor movement and to enlist the utmost support morally and financially for the organization of their national convention is holding a giant **anti-war rally and festival at Starlight Stadium, East 177th St., beginning 1 p.m. and ending 11 p.m.**

The T.U.U.C. is calling upon all organizations not only to mobilize the membership to come to this affair, to elect committees in each union and other working class organizations to popularize this demonstration and sell the tickets to the workers in the shops and factories.

Let us show the marine workers that we are with them in this struggle **and thus unite all ranks in a mighty action behind the Marine Workers Industrial Convention and to smash the imperialist war preparations.**

METAL FIXERS UNION JOINS THE INDUSTRIAL UNION

NEW YORK.—The Metal Fixers Union, formerly affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, decided by unanimous vote to affiliate with the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union at its membership meeting Thursday night at Irving Plaza.

The decision of the membership was the result of general dissatisfaction among the members, with the policies of the right wing leadership which they recognize as treacherous to their interests.

Lustig, organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, reported on the activities of the union, its recent strikes and victories for the workers. Powers, Brooklyn organizer, spoke of the coming United Front Conference to formulate plans to defeat the attacks brought on by the National Recovery Bill. The union voted to endorse the conference.

GEN. ATTERBURY HAILS RAIL CUT

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 11.—Speaking before the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration Friday on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, General W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, urged consolidation of existing railroads into a few systems.

This is in conformity with the Roosevelt rail program of scrapping "non-paying" and competitive roads and giving transport monopoly to the biggest lines.

Hits Railroad Workers

Actually being carried through at the present time the railroad reorganization is throwing tens of thousands of railroad workers out of jobs. At completition there will be more than 150,000 added to the army of unemployed.

Kansas R. R. Workers Vote Strike; Wages Cut

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—The men on the Kansas City Southern Railway voted to strike against a wage cut. The strike vote includes the engineers, firemen, yardmen, brakemen and conductors. The company immediately retaliated by advertising in the "Kansas City Star" of June 9 for scabs.

The add in the Star is as follows:

"APPLICATION WANTED!

"Railroad Men—Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors, Brakemen and Yardmen.

"THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

"BY REASON OF A STRIKE VOTE BEING TAKEN BY OUR PRESENT EMPLOYEES, above classes, the undersigned will receive for a limited time only written applications from experienced Engineers and Conductors not over 40 years of age, and Firemen, Brakemen and Yardmen not over 35 years of age.

"All applications must be written and state clearly name, address, age, experience, with satisfactory reference as to the character and experience; ALSO WHETHER OR NOT APPLICANT IS WILLING TO WORK UNDER STRIKE CONDITIONS.

"Preference will be given to men residing along the Kansas City Southern Railway.

"Address applications to: J. M. Prickett, Superintendent of Personnel, the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., 11th and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Missouri."

In answer to the call for scabs the Unemployed Councils will convene a united front conference on June 13 in this city. Leaflets were issued to the railroad workers to attend the conference, thereby establish unity between the employed and unemployed, and stop the scabbing which the bosses depend on to break the strike.

Seamen on the Beach Working for a Meal

BALTIMORE, Md.—On the S. S. Waukeagan, 12 men on the beach had come aboard to bum dinners. One of them was a jobless steward. We asked the mate if we could eat and he told us if we washed the dishes and cleaned the messroom, he would let us eat as they had no messman on board and did not intend to have one while in port. This was because he could get the seamen on the beach to work for a meal.

The one fellow who was supposed to be a steward was doing messman's work for three meals a day. Also there were two seamen on the ship who were going to work their way to New York.

The day before we were there, two men came aboard and after they ate, refused to clean up. The mate ordered them off the ship. —J.B.

TEN WORKAWAYS ON ONE SHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The John Jay sailed from Philadelphia with ten workaways aboard. The company, fearing action on this issue from the crew and the Marine Workers Industrial Union, smuggled these workaways aboard a few minutes before sailing time.

This is one of those ships that make a practice of carrying workaways from coast to coast. Several members of the crew have started a ships' committee and will prepare for a struggle

DRESS SHOP STRUCK

NEW YORK.—The dress department declared the C. & H. Co. of 127 West 26th Street on strike last week. This shop, involving over 30 employees is working for the jobber Venus Dress Company. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has 3 shops working for this jobber and the workers of the C. & H. are receiving lower prices

Experiences of an Ordinary Seaman on Moore-McCormick Line

BALTIMORE, Md.—I shipped as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the Commercial Orleanman of the Moore-McCormick S. S. Co., for the magnificent sum of $28 a month. My job consisted of standing lookout from 8 a.m. to 4 a.m. Off watch during the day I had to keep the forecastle clean, keep the two washrooms clean, sweep the alleyways and keep the fire extinguishers polished. I also had to relieve the man at the wheel for half an hour so that he could eat his supper.

I had to wait until everyone had eaten because there was not enough gear for every one to eat at the same



time and the grub was nothing to write home about. The meat had a queer taste and it was so tough that I could not eat it and I have very good teeth.

In port I had to stand nine hours night watch. After we left Baltimore, we went to Philadelphia. While on watch I had to shovel a ton of coal into sacks on the dock. I had to hold the sack in one hand and shovel with the other. Try it some time and see what a job it is.

The A.B.s on this ship run the winches in port. They don't seem to realize that this is scabbing on the longshoremen. For running the winches they get the huge sum of 30 cents an hour, 45 cents after 6 p.m. They get $42 a month on this ship and if you can't run winches on this ship, your chances of getting an A. B. job are slim.

During the run from Philadelphia to Boston, we ran into plenty of fog but we kept going at full speed. Being on the look-out and hearing other ships' whistles around us, it occurred to me that we were taking an awful chance. What the hell do the ship owners care about the safety of the seamen on board if their ships collide as long as they can collect insurance and make big profits?

We can see by all these things that the ship owners are out to give us a dirty deal and the only way we can stop this crap is by organizing. Join a real fighting union, the Marine Workers Industrial Union. It is the only Union today that is leading the fights of the seamen and longshoremen, as we can see from the actions aboard the Munson line ships. The same can be done aboard all line ships, bar none.—J. E.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF BOTH STRIKERS AND EMPLOYED WORKERS ON MONDAY.

On Monday, 2 p.m., a meeting of all strikers of 130 and 150 West 30th Street will take place at the headquarters of the Industrial Union, in Room 26. Strikers of 330 Seventh Avenue will meet at 2 p.m. at the headquarters of the union, sixth floor.

All strikers as well as employed workers of 305, 307 and 350 Seventh Avenue meet at 5:30 p.m., at the headquarters of the union, room 26.

All chairmen of 330 Seventh Avenue are called to a very important meeting, which will be held at the office of the union at 5:30 p.m.

Veterans Learning Who Their Friends And Enemies Are

Veterans Delegates at Washington Conference Considered Themselves Part of Toiling Masses

By I. AMTER.

The veterans' march and convention in Washington represent an important stage in the development of the struggle of the veterans. This was recognized by the government and all the reactionary organizations. They did everything in their power to prevent the march—through terror, threats, propaganda, and open suggestion of force. The leaders of the veterans' organizations lined up with the National Economy League to cause a division among the veterans, to fight against immediate payment of the adjusted compensation certificates (bonus), and to allow cuts in the disability allowances. The A.F. of L. leaders and the church opposed it.

Overcoming Isolation of Vets.

The government knew of the three point program which had been issued by the National Liaison Committee—for immediate payment of the bonus, against cuts in disability allowances, for support of the workers and farmers in the struggle for relief and insurance. This presented the government and the capitalists with a new situation.

The veteran delegates did not consider themselves a group separate from the rest of the population — but part of the toiling masses, from whom they came. They intended to link up the struggle for their special grievances with those of the whole working population.

Unite to Defeat Demands.

Recognizing this, the government took steps all over the country to raise the "red scare". This, it hoped, would cause a division that would wreck the movement. For this purpose the government used men who had participated in the bonus march of last year, when Hoover drove them out. It put into service Woods, an adventurer; Thomas, an assistant to Waters; Foulkrod, an admitted Burns' detective agency man. This would have been of no moment, but the march was slow in getting under way, and the groups under reactionary leadership were in Washington, raising the "scare".

Defeat Thomas' Provocations.

Thomas was the most outspoken. Although he had signed a document that pledged him to the three point program, he started a movement to confine the convention to the bonus. He refused to go to the camp set aside by the government for the marchers, on the grounds that it was "tainted" with radicalism." Because of failure to reach the masses of the veterans and prepare them ideologically and organizationally, and in order to permit an isolation of the militant veterans from the body of the men as took place last year (the government was preparing to give Thomas a different camp and was assisting him in lining up the veterans for the "right wing" against the "lefts"); Communists active in the National Liaison Committee, Comrades Levin and Hickerson, against the protest of the other members of the committee, temporarily resigned from the committee. This was a retreat but the two comrades remained active in the convention. This did not stop the provocative actions of Thomas, Wood, Foulkrod and their men. On the contrary.

Exposed Roosevelt Game.

What was the composition of the convention? Every state of the country was represented, with delegates also from the Philippines, Mexico and Porto Rico. They were members of the American Legion, Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled Veterans, B. E.F., Khaki Shirts, etc., and unattached veterans. About 30 per cent were Negroes, from all parts of the country, but particularly the south. These veterans, numbering more than 3000, were part of the **starved-out** workers of the country. There were few drifters—only a cross section of the most **destitute workers and farmers** of the United States. They made militant speeches—and **the most militant ones met with the most energetic response.** The Southern veterans, and particularly the Negroes, were splendid men. They knew what they wanted and came to get it.

The veterans were backward politically. It was Roosevelt who dealt them the first blow in his "economy" bill, but still the convention made him an honorary delegate and did not mention his name in criticism!

The convention registered certain achievements. It was based on an organized march, not having the spontaneous character of last year. It adopted a three-point program giving the veterans a basis for a real struggle against the government, which made pledges that it is not keeping. The convention exposed the Roosevelt democratic regime no less sharply than it did the Hoover republican administration. **Hoover** drove the veterans out of Washington with fire and sword. **Roosevelt** told them blankly that if congress should pass a bonus bill, he would veto it. **The Senate and House appointed committees to meet a delegation.**

This will help to clear up the illusions that the veterans have about their "commander-in-chief".

First Voted Against Camps.

The convention overwhelmingly voted down the reforestration camps. If many of the veterans nevertheless in Washington signed up for the camps, it is due not only to the starvation they have been suffering for two years. (The average age of the men was 40, average period of unemployment 2 years!), but to the lack of local struggles.

The convention elected a committee which will carry on the work outlined in the program of action. New men have come into the leadership and a broadening of the movement is now possible.

Many Serious Weaknesses.

The convention manifested serious weaknesses and shortcomings. Little work had been done in the field for the march and the convention. The leadership on the platform of the convention was inexperienced and manifested such weaknesses that at times it appeared that the convention would end in the disruption the government desired.

Although there was a good number of Negroes at the convention—militant Negroes—very few came to the front. There was no open white chauvinism at the camp (except in the Thomas section where the Negroes were segregated). But there was not an **open comradely spirit between the whites and Negroes**—more one of tolerance. Negro veterans were not induced to speak.

Although working with the Communists in the leadership for six months, the other members of the National Liaison Committee were opposed to the Party coming forward. When Daily Workers were distributed at the convention, it was used by some fascist veterans to provoke disorder and again raise the issue of the reds. The veterans were unafraid and those who received the Daily Worker gladly read it. Comrades Ford, Levin, Hickerson, Pace and others spoke at the convention and were loudly applauded. Ford bringing forward the Party as the only supporter of the veterans in their struggle.

W.E.S.L. Neglected Preparations.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League did very little work in preparation for the march and convention. Had the W.E.S.L. been on the job, carrying on struggle, reaching the other veterans' organization the whole situation in Washington would have been different. Thomas, Foulkrod and Woods would not have been able to stir up any scare.

Party Slow to Act.

The Party did not look upon the mobilization of the veterans as its task. Although the districts had to carry out four other national actions within two weeks—quite a feat for any Party—nevertheless it must be stated—as the small group of Communists reported in Washington—most of the districts actually disregarded the veterans' march. In some districts, the ex-soldier comrades had to fight against section decisions; in others they had to work single-handedly, with no assistance or guidance from the district.

There is a possibility today of building up a militant veterans' movement in this country. The veterans have learned from the Roosevelt as well as the Hoover government that their demands will not be granted without a struggle. Both major capitalist parties and also the Socialist Party, are against them. If Congress is now in an upheaval it is out of fear of the people back home—which shows the **mass sentiment** that can be welded into a movement.

The building of the W.E.S.L. and of opposition groups in the reactionary veterans' organizations; the building of groups in the shops, unions, fraternal organizations, in the neighborhoods, to carry on the struggle, is an immediate task. The veterans have seen that mass pressure can bring results. It is up to the veterans supported by the rest of the workers, to **force** Roosevelt to economize" not at the expense of them and the workers, but of the Morgans, Kuhn, Loebs, Rockefellers, Mellons, etc.

In view of the international situation and the grave danger of war, the building of the veterans' organization and movement is a task that we no longer dare neglect.

See a Corking Good Soviet Film and HELP THE DAILY WORKER and MORNING FREIHEIT. — 10 Percent of the Gross Receipts will be given by the Acme Theatre to the DAILY WORKER and MORNING FREIHEIT

LAST TIMES TODAY!

1st Jewish Talkie from the U. S. S. R.

THE RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER



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JUNE 12, 1933

"We Must Tell the Masses the Real Facts About the Profound Secrecy in Which the Governments Make Their Plans for War......" ---Lenin

PRIETO CAN'T GET CABINET IN SPAIN

Coalition Efforts of Socialist Leaders Fruitless

President Appoints Radical Socialist As Premier

BULLETIN.

MADRID, June 11.—After vainly trying to get a Cabinet together, Indalecio Prieto, socialist leader, today informed President Zamora that he declined to try to form a Cabinet. Late tonight President Zamora asked Marcelino Domingo, leader of the petty-bourgeois Radical Socialists and Minister of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce in the late Azana Cabinet, to take the Premiership and form a Cabinet.

* * *

MADRID, June 11.—The Executive Committee of the Spanish Socialist Party agreed today to allow Indalecio Prieto, Socialist leader and Minister of Public Works in the late Azana Cabinet, to accept appointment as Premier by President Zamora.

The Socialist leaders played a big part in the Azana Cabinet, as in every cabinet since the overthrow of Alfonzo in 1931, in collaboration with the bourgeois Republicans and Left Radicals. They took part in crushing mass strikes in almost every trade all over Spain. In Bilbao, the mining center, in Seville, in Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga and many other cities.

Socialist Leaders and Martial Law.

Socialist Cabinet Ministers signed orders for the establishment of martial law, and countenanced the shooting of hundreds of militant workers in clashes with the strike-breaking Civil Guards. They ruthlessly stifled the efforts of the land-hungry peasantry to divide the huge landed estates of the nobility and the Church.

Now, when the class conflict between the increasingly revolutionary workers and poor peasants and the rich bourgeoisie and the Church is growing more acute day by day, the Spanish capitalist-landowning class calls upon the Socialist leaders, with this record of class treachery behind them, to do in Spain what the Ebert-Scheidemann-Noske Socialists did in Germany after the November 1918 revolution.

FRANCE LAYS IN STOCKS FOR WAR

Zinc, Lead, Copper, Crude Oil Imports Rise Sharply

PARIS, June 11.—French official import figures for the first four months of this year show that France has been following a policy, since the new year especially, of laying in heavy stocks of raw materials for war purposes, and materials that would be difficult or impossible to obtain in time of war.

Although industry as a whole has retrogressed in the last year, imports of war materials have sharply risen. At the same time, food imports have fallen. French capitalism is thus actively preparing for war at the expense of cutting down the food supplies available for the workers.

Metals for munitions production showed the steepest increases. Imports of lead bars for the first four months of 1933 were 44,388, as compared with 29,300 for the same period in 1932. Imports of nickel similarly rose to 653 tons, as compared with 357 in the previous year. Imports of raw copper jumped 3,000 tons, and imports of copper alloys rose from 1,743 tons to 5,942 tons. Zinc imports increased from 1,607 to 14,545 tons, the figures again being for the first four months of 1932 and 1933, respectively. Crude oil imports rose from 136,000 hectolitres to 618,00 hectolitres. Imports of raw cotton and wool both nearly doubled in the last year, although French wool exports fell by 50 per cent.

In French business circles it is not denied that these purchases are for war purposes, and a well-informed business source is quoted as saying that "France is not the only nation with a fever for building up stocks—other countries are doing it as well—I think we caught the fever from Germany."

2 Communists Shot by Bulgarian Fascists

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 30. — The Communist Poppandoff, Sofia alderman, and the Communist Party functionary Natan were shot dead in a Sofia street by Macedonian fascists yesterday. The Bulgarian government is using these fascists against the Communist movement to an increasing extent, resorting to more and more desperate methods against the rising tide of Communism.

If there is a story, editorial or cartoon you think your fellow-workers would be interested in, cut it out and paste it up where they can see it.

Rueggs on Hunger Strike in a Filthy Nanking Prison

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment; World-Wide Protest to Save Gallant Class-War Fighters

NEW YORK, June 11.—Confined in one of the world's vilest and cruellest prisons, Paul and Gertrude Ruegg are slowly succumbing to the unbearable conditions in Nanking jail where they have served two years of a life sentence for the crime of helping the Chinese workers and peasants organize themselves for struggle against a regime of exploitation, oppression, and poverty.

Only a new wave of mass protest from the workers of the world can force the Chinese government to release these gallant fighters in the workers' cause.

The International Labor Defense, which has just received harrowing details of the almost incredible brutalities and the tortures to which Nanking prison inmates are subjected, has called for mobilization of such a mass protest immediately.

Ruegg was flung into the noisome dungeon with his wife as a result of his militant activities as secretary of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.

So terrible has existence in the jail become for them and others confined there that they have begun a hunger strike. Smuggled information from the prison indicates that despite their own sufferings, they are heartened by the news occasionally reaching them that workers on the outside are fighting for them and are achieving victories in the struggle against oppression and terrorism.

What the Rueggs are enduring is illustrated by an article recently appearing in "Ta Kung Pao", in Tientsin.

"As soon as the prison gates have closed behind you," it said, "you have ceased to be a human being. You no longer enjoy any human rights . . . Stubborn prisoners are brought into the prison office, bound hand and foot, and belabored with bamboo rods until they bleed from innumerable wounds.

Filthy Prison Conditions.

"Underclothing is not changed for many months, so that many prisoners have skin sores all over their bodies. Sanitary buckets are kept in the prisoners' rooms. The prisoners can hardly breathe and have frequent attacks of giddiness in this damp and stinking atmosphere.

"If a prison inspection is announced, the floor is immediately covered with lime and sprinkled with carbolic acid in order that the inspector shall not be overcome by the bad fumes, giving the prison a bad name."

From this cess-pool of a jail, the Rueggs must be freed by the clamor and protest of the working masses of the world. Such action saved them once from Chiang-Kai-Shek's gallows, but an even stronger protest must free them from this living hell.

The International Defense Committee for the release of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg, with such members at its head as Henri Barbusse, Romain Roland, Prof. Albert Einstein, Maxim Gorki and Theodore Dreiser, is still active.

Under the chairmanship of Mme. Sun-Yat-Sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, a Shanghai Defense Committee was organized.

In other parts of the world too the demand for their freedom is being raised. On behalf of the Defense Committee Dr. Jean Vincent, Geneva lawyer who defended the Rueggs, protested to Wellington Koo, Chinese government representative at the League of Nations Council, against their continued imprisonment and the treatment accorded the Rueggs.

Workers! Protest against the Kuomintang terror against the workers! Demand the unconditional release of the Rueggs!

JAPANESE PUSH TO KALGAN AND SOVIET BORDER

Renegade Chinese Generals Aid in the Japanese Drive

SHANGHAI, June 11.—The Japanese are using the armies of the Chinese renegade generals, Tang-Yu-Lin, former Governor of Jehol, and Liu-Kwei-Tang, in their campaign to occupy Kalgan, extending Japan's rule over the Province of Chahar, Inner Mongolia.

Chahar Province borders on Soviet Outer Mongolia, and the new Japanese drive is a spearthrust aimed directly at the Soviet frontier. With the seizure of Chahar, the Japanese armies will be within striking distance of Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, besides cutting off all direct communication between Urga and China proper.

The Southwest Political Council at Canton has cabled the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Washington, protesting strongly against the cotton and wheat loan to China arranged by T. V. Soong, Chiang-Kai-Shek's brother-in-law and Nanking Finance Minister. Canton charges that the proceeds of the loan will be used solely for a new civil war, instead of strengthening Chinese resistance to the Japanese invasion, which they charge Chiang with having sabotaged. Soong, the Council adds, had added over one billion dollars to China's public debt to consolidate the rule of the Nanking dynasty.

CORRECTION

A serious typographical error appeared in hte article by Milton Howard, "A Marxian Masterpiece" which peared in the Saturday's "Daily."

One of the sentences read," Lenin revised and developed Marx and Engels' teachings,' etc.

This, of course, was written and should read "Lenin REVIVED and developed Marx and Engels' teachings, etc."

SPARKS

ONE of the first duties of a good writer is, at least, to be clear. Especially, if he is writing for a working-class audience, which has no time to wrestle with pretentious jaw-breakers.

Now read this blurb, written to advertise a new Soviet movie in a workers' newspaper:

"What has been assailed as "propaganda" has been only the statement of a world-view by an entire nation. Now, the cultural thesis has been assimilated until it is the breathing fragment of the individual's life. The world view, made personal, and expressed subjectively, has replaced the objective, cerebrated promulgation."

* * *

After such an "arty" blurb, we are just dying not to see that picture.

* * *

Please, comrades, we are not writing Ph. D theses. Don't forget that.

* * *

FROM Denver comes the news that a farmer toiled nobly all summer, and got a good crop.

Then came the day of settlement—and he had to pay $250 to break even.

* * *

Toil, and ye shall be rewarded—with debts. That's capitalism.

* * *

BUT do not toil—and ye shall be rewarded with an income—if you have mortgages and bonds in your name. That's also capitalism.

* * *

THE capitalist press is continuing its fake prosperity campaign with undiminished zeal.

The Journal of Commerce prints a headline: "Retail Sales Rise."

And the news story reads: "The first twelve chain stores to report for May showed a decline of 2.1 per cent in sales as compared with a year ago."

* * *

THE New Leader, official organ of the Socialist Party, in its June 3 issue puts Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. as the knight who is fighting the class collaboration proposals of the Roosevelt's "Industrial Control Bill."

* * *

UNFORTUNATELY, for the New Leader's reputation for honesty, however, Mr. Green has already expressed himself too many times on the subject of collaborating with the capitalist class.

* * *

Green's latest expression of love for the capitalist class is in this week's issue of "Liberty," where Green asks the question "Shall We Work For Less?" He answers in the affirmative.

* * *

And he states, "Basically there is an **identical interest** (Green's bold face) on the part of investors, management, and wage-earners in the general readjustment which I am convinced we are about to make."

* * *

THERE'S a Socialist hero for you.

Unemployed Tobacco Workers Storm Big Factory in Saloniki

SALONIKI, Greece, June 9.—Hundreds of unemployed tobacco workers demonstrated in front of the big Symenoglu factory, demanding work. After breaking through the police cordon, they forced their way into the factory and beat up the manager. Strong police reinforcements had to be summoned to clear the factory, many workers, men and women, being arrested.

Turning on the Switch at Dnieprostroy



S. P. Sports Leaders Sell Out to Hitler

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 31.—The Reichenberg "Vorwaerts" prints two documents illustrating the unprecedented betrayal of the socialist leadership of the Workers' Sport Association in Germany. The first document is a letter written by the Association's president, C. Gellert, to Dr. Frick, Nazi Minister of the Interior. Gellert points out the Association's continuous battle gainst the Communists, stating that 1,000 opposition local sports organizations with 100,000 members were expelled in 1928, and requests that the Nazi measures taken against the Association be revoked. Gellert says in his letter:

"Never Hostile to Government."

"Training of the young was consciously in support of the State and never hostile to it, which explains our conflicts with the Communist-Bolshevist tendencies . . . . The Association and its local organizations never combatted the government, neither before the War nor in the post-war period. Our energetic attack against Communist tendencies is sufficient proof of the same."

In another letter the Association's Executive demands of its subordinate organizations that they not accept sport sections of the Reichsbanner, of the Young Socialist League or other forbidden organizations as members. It also forbids the wearing of buttons and the carrying of flags or pennants during hikes.

"Sincere Desire for Cooperation."

In a circular letter to all district and county sport leaders the Executive says: "The national upsurge in Germany has caused a complete overturn in all fields of public life. No one can ignore this fact. Our Association also acknowledges the new state of affairs . . . . Our attitude to the new State is one of sincere desire for cooperation with it."

In conclusion, the leaders of the Workers' Sport Association in Germany were all leading members of the German Social Democratic party. Their cowardly belly-crawling before the Nazi overlords is of a piece with the total failure of the German Socialist leaders to carry on any fight against the Fascist terror regime.

KHAKI SHIRTS APE FASCISTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Khaki Shirts of America are trying to build an organization here. Every Monday night recruits are drilled at the national headquarters, 4420 N. Broad St. Drills are outdoors.

One private, when questioned, boasts there are five million members. A "major general" member ridiculously claimed seven million. He very frankly says the Khaki Shirts are an American fascist movement. One newspaper, when printing their photograph, describes them as "a "semi-military anti-Communist organization."

Captain Art Smith, bonus march betrayer, is the commander-in-chief and lives here. There are three meetings weekly in different sections of the city, few of them well attended. Evidently the boys' hero is Hitler, for their salute is the arm stretched out in perpendicular fashion. Little blue caps reminding one strongly of messenger boys are worn with "khaki shirts" in yellow. The self-appointed officers have an oval insignia. In the middle of the oval is the phrase: "Khaki Shirts, Awake!" which certainly swells of Hitler.

Their program includes:

1. Minimum of 70c an hour for labor.
2. Compulsory arbitration (labor to be denied the right to strike).
3. Universal compulsory military training.
4. No one allowed to make over $100,000 a year.

This fascist movement, due to strong anti-fascist feeling throughout the country, is being soft-pedalled, but it must be dragged out into the light to show this danger, spreading like fire, to all workers. —R. C.

Gusev--the Life History of a Veteran Bolshevik

(From the Big Soviet Encyclopedia)

GUSEV, Sergei Ivanovitch (Drabkin, Jacob Davidovich), born 1874, prominent political figure, Communist, Gusev began his activities in the social-political movement while still a pupil in the technicum in Rostov-on-the-Don. In 1896 he entered the Petersburg Technological Institute. That year also, he entered the Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class, participated in the organization of an illegal printing shop, printed proclamations, distributed illegal literature, etc.

On March 4, 1897, Gusev participated in the demonstration at the Kazan Cathedral in Petersburg (this demonstration was in protest against the suicide of a woman revolutionist, Vetrova, in the Peter and Paul fortress). On March 21, 1897, Gusev was arrested and at the end of September exiled to Orenburg. At the beginning of 1899 Gusev was transferred to Rostov-on-Don on parole.

From 1900 to 1903 Gusev participated very actively in the Don committee of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, and was with those who fought on the side of the "Iskra." He participated in the leadership of the famous 1902 Rastov strike, and in the 1903 March demonstration, after which he was compelled to emigrate to Geneva.

At the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Party (R. S. D. W. P.), in 1903, Gusev attended as a delegate from the Don Committee and was among the followers of Lenin. After that congress he carried on a sharp struggle against the mensheviks. At the end of 1904 Gusev began to work as secretary of the Petersburg Committee of the R. S. D. W. P. and in the "Majority Committees Buro," participating also (1905) in the publication of "Forward." In May, 1905, after escaping arrest, Gusev came to Revel and from there to Odessa, where he became secretary of the Odessa committee of the R.S.D.L.P. (C)—Bolshevik group.

In 1906, having come to Moscow, he was a member of the Moscow Committee of the R.S.D.L.P. (b), at first working in charge of propaganda, and later as organizer in the railway district. In the spring of 1906 he was delegated from the Moscow organization to attend the IV session congress of the R.S.D.L.P. (b) in Stockholm. That year he was arrested and sent to prison, after which he was exiled to the Ferezov Tobolski Gubernia for three years. After staying in Berezov one year, Gusev was transferred to Tobolsk, from where he escaped to Moscow in 1909.

On Military Front.

During all of 1909 Gusev travelled throughout all the cities of Russia on the instructions of the Central Committee, to carry on the struggle against the "recallists" and "liquidationists." At the end of 1909 he worked together with Sverdlov in Petersburg, but shortly afterwards, in order to avoid arrest, came to Terioki.

In Terioki Gusev became ill and it was this sickness which made it impossible for him to participate in any party work whatsoever straight through to 1917. During the November revolution, Gusev was secretary of the Military-Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd. After the November revolution he held a number of responsible party and military posts.

In 1921-22 he was alternate to the Central Committee of the V.K.P.B. (All Russian Communist Party), and in 1923 secretary of the Central Control Committee of the V.K.P.B. and a member of the colligium of the Peoples Commissars, Workers and Peasants Inspection of the U.S.S.R., in 1926 head of the Party History Division of the Central Committee. From 1928 Gusev was head of the Press Department of the Central Committee of the V.K.P.B. At the present time (1930) he is a member of the Presidum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

ADMIT FUTILITY OF LONDON MEET; PREPARING WAR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

conflict with its greatest rival, England, on almost every point on the Conference's agenda. This conflict, on the question of debts, tariffs, the devaluation of the pound and the dollar, will be the determining factor in the Conference.

* * *

French Aim Last Minute Blows Against Rivals

PARIS, June 11—On the very eve of the London conference, the French government has taken measures to increase her bargaining strength at the parley and at the same time deliver a smashing attack on her economic rivals in general and the United States in particular. The first of these measures gives exceptional powers to the cabinet for the raising of tariff rates by decree. The second is aimed at the dollar, and imposes a special surtax of 15 per cent on all American imported goods. The text of the bill reads: "With a view towards answering measures taken by foreign governments and exceptional and unforeseen circumstances of a nature gravely hampering French production and commerce, the government is authorized . . ." etc. The aggressive nature of the bill and its part in a definite trade war of the nations, is clearly shown by this quotation.

* * *

U. S. To Maintain Depreciated Dollar

LONDON, June 11.—That the falling value of the dollar will be used as a club at the London Conference was made clear by a statement by Ralph Morrison of Texas, member of the United States delegation here yesterday. "Unless the tariff situation is improved (he means — until the European countries modify their tariffs against the United States) any stabilization of the dollar will be purely temporary." Asked whether the administration had been depressing the dollar, Morrison replied: "I think that the administration has felt that some move in that direction would be beneficial to our internal situation." In other words, the administration feels that the internal situation is helped along by inflationary wage-cutting. But by thus cheapening costs, American foreign trade also reaps an advantage over its economic rivals by dollar depreciation, and it is this aspect of Roosevelt's inflation policy that England, and especially France, objects to. In reply to these people, Morrison says that there is "not the "slightest belief" in Washington that the dollar will be allowed to go back to its old parity.

* * *

French Default Certain.

PARIS, June 11.—Finance Minister Bonnet, one of the leaders of the French delegation to the Economic Conference, in an interview with the Paris Soir, said: "It is no longer possible to maintain massive payments from one nation to another." The reference was to the war debt payments which France owes the United States, and which falls due on the 15th of June. He added, "The Lausanne Conference solemnly condemned such payments and we remain true to its decisions." This is the clearest indication that the French government has yet given that they intend to default on the payment.

* * *

English Reported Planning Part Payment.

LONDON, June 11.—It is reported that a majority of the cabinet is agreed on a policy of part payment of the war debt due the United States. The plan is to submit a definite proposal to the White House, and await the American reaction to this partial offer, which the English will probably suggest should be made in silver rather than gold.

The Sunday Times, which usually follows rather closely the mind of the Foreign Office, corroborates this today, saying that Great Britain has requested the United States to suspend the war debt payments due on June 15 until a final settlement was negotiated. If negotiations would be made more easy by a token payment, this would not be ruled out, though England takes the position that since it now receives nothing from its debtors or from reparations payments, it should be relieved of war debt payments to its creditors. The Sunday Times concludes by writing that "In the event a token payment is rejected there will be no payment by Great Britain in respect of the instalment now due."

RAND SCHOOL ASKS AID AS "THE BEST BULWARK AGAINST REVOLUTION"

Times, World-Telegram, New Republic—Conservative Capitalists, Liberals, Socialists and Renegades Alike, Solicit for Foe of Communism

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
(Continued)

Liberal World-Telegram Also Supports Rand School

But not only the reactionary capitalist press has come to the rescue of the Rand School. The liberal capitalist press has also volunteered its assistance **and for the same reason.** The feature writer of the World-Telegram, Dr. Harry Elmer Barns, wrote quite a piece the other day in behalf of the Rand School. It should bring good results from the sources interested in the success of the educational work of the Rand School, correctly outlined by Dr. Barnes.

Rand School—"Safeguard of Order"

Under the appropriate heading "Safeguards of Order," Dr. Barnes writes in his department, "The Liberal Viewpoint":

"If liberalism fails successfully to meet the crisis, the next line of defense against extreme radicalism will be the moderate Socialism taught at the Rand School of Social Science. This institution in New York City is the only important unit in American higher education which is designed to give instruction in Socialist doctrine."

Having recognized in the Socialism of the Rand School **"the next line of defense against extreme radicalism"** it is but natural that Dr. Barnes should favor the maintenance of **"not one, but a score of Rand Schools."** After endorsing the fund appeal of the School **"to maintain its work unbroken,"** Dr. Barnes concludes with the following terse words:

"The inculcation of such doctrines that are taught at the Rand School will be more effective in staving off revolution than the teachings of a thousand conventional institutions that fail to come to grips with the realities of today."

Dr. Barnes knows whereof he speaks. He is not only a publicist purveying liberal opinions to a chain of newspapers. He has taught social sciences for many years in American colleges maintained by capitalists and is familiar with the teachings at the Rand School. He tells the capitalists that the Rand School would be a better investment now, believing that its teachings will be a better bulwark against revolution than the out-and-out capitalist schools. The last have been exposed and, anyway, workers seldom manage to enter those schools. The Rand School and similar Socialist Party educational endeavors are attended by workers and **"the doctrines that are taught"** there **"will be more effective in staving off revolution than the teachings in thousand of conventional institutions."**

The conservative Times and the liberal World-Telegram agree upon the reasons of their espousal of the Rand School. The first, because it is **"anti-Communist in the very real sense,"** and second, because the Socialism that is taught there **"is the next line of defense againse extreme radicalism."** The writers of the Times and the World Telegram like the Socialism of the Rand School and of the Socialist Party, and use their papers to support both.

When Norman Thomas receives an honorary degree from reactionary Princeton, when his candidacy is boosted by the Liberal World-Telegram or when he is declared to be harmless by America's premier jingoist, General Pershing, it is because they like the Socialism of the leader of the Socialist Party and it is because they see in him an able misleader of the working class.

Honest workers who go to the Rand School or follow the Socialist Party, upon reading the opinions of the capitalist press quoted above and examining the activities of these organizations in the labor movement, will understand the reason why Marx and Engels called themselves Communists and belonged to the Communist League for which they wrote the famous Communist Manifesto. It was for the same reason that Lenin, witnessing the debacle of the 2nd International and the betrayal of the cause of Socialism by the leaders of the Socialist Parties during the war, proposed to revolutionary socialists to call themselves Communists and their parties Communist Parties.

II.

The Rand School During the War

The Rand School, organized some 27 years ago as a Socialist School, needed funds on other occasions. But the capitalist press did not come to its aid then. On the contrary, it was attacked and represented as an enemy institution. The publicity which the capitalist press accorded the school during the years when it serves best the interests of workers' education, brought to its doors bands of hooligans, who tried to organize pogroms (May 1, 1919), and secret service agents.

When the Rand School conducted a drive in 1917 to purchase the building it now occupies, it raised $100,000 under the banner of support of the Russian Revolution and of a militant anti-war position. The writer of these lines, then a member of the teaching and administrative staff of the Rand School, travelled in behalf of that campaign, lecturing on the Russian Revolution and pledging the Schools' support to the Bolshevik program.

During the years 1917-1919 the Rand School became the haven for teachers expelled from colleges and schoo' for their socialist and anti-war views and activities. When Scott Nearing was expelled from Pennsylvania University, he was invited to become a member of the staff. When Harry Dana was thrown out of Columbia, he came to teach at the Rand School. The same was true in the case of Calhoun and several others. The Rand School was known then as the Red School, although it fell short of being a really revolutionary school in the Bolshevik sense. It attracted thousands of workers to its classes. Over 5,000 annual registrations were recorded during those years—the best the School ever had.

The Persecution of the School

The School was tried and convicted during the war under the espionage law for publishing an anti-war pamphlet. It published under the editorship of the writer the first Lenin pamphlet in English issued in this country which went through many editions. The school was raided by the notorious Lusk Committee.

Legislative body investigating revolutionary activities with the aim of voiding the corporate charter of the School and prosecuting its officers and staff. When a High School teacher was dismissed "for supporting Bolshevism," his dismissal was approved by the Lusk Committee which declared **"that the accusation was accurate was shown by his subsequent open connection with the Rand School as a teacher of revolutionary Socialist doctrines."** Association with the Rand School denoted, according to the N. Y. State Attorney General, connection with "a preparatory school for extremely revolutionary organizations."

The Break With the Past

The heads of the Rand School like to dwell on this period of the School when it suits their purposes. But a previous record of service in the cause of working class emancipation is only pertinent if it has been consistently maintained throughout. The activities of the School since that period shows a definite break with the previous record of an honest workingclass institution, although it was not conducted entirely in the spirit and according to a consistent program of Marxism-Leninism. Under the guidance of Hillquit, the School removed the "left" elements from its governing body, although they constituted a majority, and proceeded to "improve" its standing. No one could teach or work at the School "who advocated or believed in proletarian dictatorship" under the threat of Hillquit's refusal to defend the School in court proceedings which it still had pending against it. Failure to approve or support the platform and program of the Socialist Party disqualified one from connection with the teaching staff or administration of the School, although the School officially reported to the Garland Fund that "no teacher or lecturer in the Rand School has ever been disciplined or subjected to any pressure whatever by the Society (American Socialist Society which governs the School—A.T.) or the Board on account of his opinions."

The cleansing began in 1921 under Hillquit's tutelage soon left the School free of any militant elements and in complete control of the reactionary elements.

A Story Of Betrayal

The post-war history of the Rand School is a story of the betrayal of the workers who helped to build the School as a proletarian educational center. The masses of workers who made the School throb with life and hum with activity during the war years, have deserted it. Petty-bourgeois elements, trade union bureacrats and S. P. functionaries tend to the affairs of the School now.

There was a time when the Rand School was considered a menace by the capitalist press. Now the Times prints an editorial under the title "Rand School Menaced." There is a world of difference in this attitude. Has the Times changed? No. It is still the reliable servant of the capitalist class. It is the Rand School that has changed. So that the Times can sound an alarm in its behalf.

The Workers School Now Center for Proletarian Education

The Workers School of the Communist Party has become the rallying center of the young workers seeking revolutionary education and training for the class struggle. With the teaching at the Workers School based upon Marxism-Leninism, the workers combine their studies with revolutionary activity, aiming to equip themselves to be better fighters and leaders of the working masses. It is the task of the Workers School also to attract those working-class elements who still may go to the Rand School in the belief that it is conducted in the interest of workers' education. The true character of the Rand School must be made known to these workers and they must be helped to find their way to our Workers School. Nearly 5,000 registrations were recorded in the Workers School during 1932-1933 school year and the educational needs of the movement are growing.

Must Expose Rand School

The present support accorded so lavishly to the Rand School by the capitalist press must be made widely known among the workers. Honest workers will understand that the Rand School **was hounded before** because it was true to the class interests of the workers. **It is praised now** by the same elements and every assistance is offered to it by them, because it is no longer true to the class interests of the workers. Instead of a revolutionary beacon light it has become a bulwark against revolution. Instead of being a source of enlightenment and for the development of class-consciousness among workers, it aims to retard their progress on the path of struggle. Workers must shun such an institution and join the educational activities of the Communist Party — The Workers Schools—of couses conducted by the militant trade unions and other revolutionary fraternal or cultural organizations.